

**MADISON COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
		Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 1998); riverbanks.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
		PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
		ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Western Waterweed	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		Ponds, cool waters of spring branches, stream margins, sloughs.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
		SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Lesquerella globosa</i>	Globe Bladderpod	E / C	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i>	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
		SLOUGHS, DITCHES, AND MUDDY SWAMPS (FERNALD 1970); POND MARGINS.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	27	0	2	14	0
		Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Softleaf Arrowwood	T /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
		Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
		Dry, esp. calcareous woods.								
Madison	Vascular Plants	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Northern Fox Grape	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Madison	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus catoryctos</i>	Lesser Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Trogloidyctic cave obligate occurring in single habitat								

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Madison	Insects	<i>Pseudanopthalmus pholeter</i>	Greater Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED ON THE DAMP, SILT FLOOR OF THE CAVE.									
Madison	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.									
Madison	Amphibians	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	BREEDS IN NATURAL AND MANMADE PONDS. OTHERWISE USES MOIST GRASSLAND, MEADOWS AND MARGINS.									
Madison	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).									
Madison	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
	OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.									
Madison	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.									
Madison	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID REGIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS									
Madison	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).									
Madison	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliff lines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.									
Madison	Mammals	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Madison	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									
Madison	Mammals	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	LARGELY FORESTED AREAS.									
Madison	Communities	<i>Bluegrass mesophytic cane forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0